

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

Vol. XXXV

San Francisco, December 4, 1936

No. 44

Strike Spreading

(By Maritime News Service)

With the start of the fourth week, the maritime strike called on the West Coast October 30 had spread to national proportions with all vessels on this Coast and a large percentage of those on the East and Gulf Coasts tied up.

The National Organization of Masters, Mates and Pilots, and the Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association called their members off all Gulf and East Coast ships after months of fruitless efforts at negotiation. As soon as the vessels were brought into port walkouts occurred.

Efforts to break the International Seamen's Union rank and file strike by employing strike-breakers were being continued by Ivan Hunter, secretary, and David E. Grange, third international vice-president.

Tie-Up of Ships Continues

Despite this unprecedented action, many of the vessels remained tied up, and the strike grew, Joseph Curran, rank and file leader, said.

A half-dozen Pacific Coast mayors joined with shipowners in urging arbitration—the very thing the unions will not submit to.

Arbitration of such fundamental issues as hiring halls, the eight-hour day for seamen, and the six-hour day for longshoremen and cash payment of overtime would nullify all gains made by the unions following the 1934 strike.

The pinch resulting from the tie-up was being felt more and more by business and industry. Maritime unions renewed their drive to inform the public that shipowners alone are to blame for the condition.

Famous Banana Case

The morale of the men continued high, with sufficient food and cash to take care of all their needs.

The San Pedro "banana case," that threatened to be the first wedge driven into the strike, remained stalemated with federal court intervention without effect.

Otis McAllister & Co. had secured an order from Judge Paul J. McCormick directing the United States marshal to remove 4216 stems of bananas from the Panama-Pacific liner California.

The order was made inoperative by legal moves of the maritime unions.

The Seattle Labor Council concurred in a resolution urging Secretary of Interior Ickes to operate all government-chartered vessels under complete union conditions.

That action was taken after Colonel O. F. Ohlson, manager of the government-owned Alaska Railroad, asked shipowners if they would lease vessels to the government. They would be used to take food to Alaska.

Approximately 160 ships were tied up on the Pacific Coast and more than one hundred in the East and Gulf ports.

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French Dock Workers Strike

The maritime strike assumed an international aspect last week when dock workers at Havre, France, refused to unload the freighter Collamer and United States liner Washington in a sympathy strike supporting the insurgent movement of seamen in Atlantic and Gulf ports, says a news dispatch.

In New York Joseph P. Ryan, president of the

International Longshoremen's Association, was accused by strikers of "sabotaging" the walkout in sending longshoremen through picket lines to load ships. Later 250 longshoremen refused to load the American-South African freighter Henry F. Grove, picketed by striking seamen.

The President Harding of the United States Lines was delayed long past her scheduled sailing because of an insufficient crew.

Ryan declared war on French steamship lines in retaliation for refusal of French workers to unload American vessels. Ryan said his men would refuse to load or unload any French steamer in New York, effective immediately.

* * *

Bridges Speaks in Tacoma

Addressing a meeting of longshoremen in Tacoma, Wash., on Tuesday of this week, Harry Bridges, Pacific Coast district president of the International Longshoremen's Association, charged the American-Hawaiian, Matson, Dollar and Swayne & Hoyt steamship lines with responsibility for continuance of the maritime strike. He said:

"This strike would be settled but for the attitude of the American-Hawaiian, Matson, Dollar and Swayne & Hoyt lines.

"It just happens that these are the lines that draw the heaviest subsidies from the government, and they are putting pressure on the other companies to prevent a settlement.

"What we want to do is to get the federal government to withhold these fat subsidies until they treat their employees right.

"The question of control of hiring halls is a key issue and one which we cannot arbitrate. We were granted control as the result of the 1934 arbitration and believed the matter settled. However, we have offered the employers a concession. We have agreed to have the halls operated by the union but with a board to rule on complaints from either side.

"This board is to be made up of an equal number from the unions and the employers with the United States Department of Labor appointing the chairman. This concession has been rejected.

"Then there is the question of cash overtime. We cannot arbitrate whether or not a person is going to be paid, but we could arbitrate the amount of pay."

Bridges pointed to wages and working conditions on vessels being chartered by the government to carry foodstuffs to Alaska as an indication of "what the government thinks of our demands."

Sugar Wage Conference

Negotiations for settlement of differences between members of the Sugar Refinery Employees' Union and the Warehousemen's Union and the California-Hawaiian Sugar Refinery Company, in connection with their Crockett plant, were begun this week.

The big plant closed some weeks ago, presumably because raw sugar was unobtainable on account of the maritime strike.

Harl Byrd, secretary of Sugar Refinery Employees' Union No. 20,037, said the 1400 workers involved threaten refusal to return to work unless they are granted an increase of 75 cents per day. The Warehousemen's Union is demanding 85 cents per hour, compared with 62½ cents per hour paid before the shutdown.

Green Is Re-elected

After re-electing William Green president for the thirteenth consecutive term, and also re-electing its veteran secretary, Frank Morrison, and the fifteen vice-presidents, and deciding to hold its 1937 convention at Denver, Colo., the American Federation of Labor convention at Tampa, Fla., was declared adjourned sine die on Friday of last week.

For the first time in twelve years John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, did not nominate Green, who also is a member of the Miners' Union. The nomination was made by George M. Harrison, president of the Railway Mail Clerks, known as the Federation's chief peacemaker.

In response to a tumultuous ovation Green said:

"Neither foe within nor foe without can stop the A. F. of L. from going forward toward its objectives.

"I take advantage of this occasion to plead with those who should be here to come back to our home and fight our common fight. My efforts will be directed along that line."

He urged legislation for a thirty-hour week and referred to its executive council demands for indorsement of a constitutional amendment.

These two important subjects disposed of, the Federation unanimously re-elected Green and adjourned its fifty-sixth annual convention, marked by efforts to bring peace with a faction of ten "rebel" unions headed by John L. Lewis.

Resolutions calling for labor indorsement of a constitutional amendment that would permit enactment of such new deal measures as the N.I.R.A. and the Guffey coal control act—both outlawed by the Supreme Court—were sent to the executive council for "careful study and appropriate action."

The convention adopted a resolution curbing the right of city central bodies to place business on "unfair lists."

Delegates from New York and San Francisco served notice that they wanted the Federation to meet in their home cities in 1939. This must be decided at the 1938 convention.

* * *

Convention Actions

Following are some of the more important actions of the recent American Federation of Labor convention at Tampa, Fla.:

The bill sponsored by Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney of Wyoming providing for the regulation of national commerce by licensing business, with emphasis placed on the fundamental rights of working men and women, was heartily indorsed.

The measure embodies the program of the American Federation of Labor and would replace in statute law a number of the labor provisions that characterized the codes of fair practice which were abolished when the Supreme Court held the National Industrial Recovery Act unconstitutional.

The objects which Senator O'Mahoney seeks would be achieved by requiring corporations and other concerns engaged in interstate business to secure from the Federal Trade Commission licenses embodying the requirements set forth in the bill, which stipulates that those holding licenses shall comply with certain broad labor policies generally recognized as equitable.

Senator O'Mahoney also stressed the fact that the measure would mean a real distribution of the

(Continued on Page Two)

A. F. of L. Convention

(Continued from Page One)

wealth of the country by "providing for a more equitable distribution of national income."

This broader distribution of wealth would be achieved in part by the provision in the measure which bases wages on the increased efficiency of labor under machine production.

The bill prescribes that "employers in arriving at rates of pay, hours of work, and other conditions of employment shall exhaust all possibilities of collective bargaining with representatives of recognized organizations of employees" and adds the revolutionary stipulation that employers holding federal licenses "shall be guided, but without limitation, by the following fundamental principle and objective of the act: Rates of pay of employees shall be increased, and hours of work shall be reduced in accordance with gains in the productive efficiency of industry arising from increased mechanization, improvements in technical methods, or other causes, to the end that employees shall have an equitable participation in the output of industry, and that employment with mass purchasing power may keep pace with the productive accomplishment of industry."

Other Resolutions Acted On

The convention approved a series of resolutions, including those proposing opposition to use of non-civil service employees in the postal service except during emergencies, urging thorough enforcement of fair labor policies of the post office in all government departments, a thirty-year optional retirement act and a widows' annuity for government employees, higher standards for government employees, condemning use of one man street cars in Washington, D. C., as "unnecessary and dangerous and as extending a policy of adding to unemployment," instructing the executive council to prepare a report on the credit union plan and to circulate a statement of policy among the Federation members so that the workers "may be protected from loan sharks," favoring granting the

right of vote to residents of the District of Columbia, charging labor persecution against the Standard Oil Company in the Pacific Coast maritime strike, favoring enactment of the new workmen's compensation law for the District of Columbia, protesting the labor policy of the American Optical Company, South Bridge, Mass., and the Bausch and Lomb Company, Rochester, N. Y.; ordering the executive council to study the tax structure with a view to recommending changes to produce the maximum revenue with a minimum burden on labor, industry and consumers, and condemning "vigilantism" in California.

A resolution providing for an industrial union charter for the electrical and radio industry was voted down.

Garment Workers' Label

By an overwhelming vote the delegates to the American Federation of Labor convention at Tampa, Fla., adopted the report of the committee on the executive council's report that the label of the United Garment Workers of America is the only label approved by the A. F. of L. on a broad range of men's and boys' clothing. The council's report pointed out that the recent action of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers in issuing a label of its own was in violation of an agreement made with the United Garment Workers in 1933, by which both organizations would use the U. G. W. label.

Unauthorized Seamen's Strike

Strong condemnation of the action of a minority group of the International Seamen's Union of America is sponsoring the unauthorized strike of seamen in Atlantic Coast ports and unqualified support of the seamen who have refused to participate in the outlaw demonstration were voiced in a resolution adopted by the convention.

Dictatorships Condemned

Communism, Fascism and Naziism were declared a "definite threat to human liberty and peace" by the convention as adjournment drew near. The convention also reaffirmed its denunciation of the Hitler government, the persecution of Jews in Germany, and its boycott of German goods.



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Insurance Act Valid

The state unemployment reserves act, commonly known as the unemployment insurance act, has been declared to be constitutional by the California Supreme Court in a decision which releases \$15,000,000 in payroll taxes impounded in the office of State Treasurer Johnson pending settlement of the suit.

A writ of mandamus directing Johnson to deposit the impounded money in a national bank in the state to be selected by the secretary of the treasury also was issued by the court.

The decision was handed down in a test case brought by Claude Gillum, operator of the Claremont Hotel, Berkeley, through his attorney, John L. McNab, against State Treasurer Johnson, State Controller Riley and the Unemployment Reserves Commission, asking court direction for placement of the funds.

Gillum paid \$180 to the state commissioner under the act which compels workers to pay a portion of their salaries to an insurance reserve, their payments to be matched by payments by the employers.

Controller Riley's Ruling

The commission turned the money over to Treasurer Johnson, who in turn gave it to Controller Riley, with instructions to turn it over to the United States Treasury at Washington.

Riley objected, declaring that under the state laws he must deposit the money in a bank within the state, and branded the unemployment reserves act as unconstitutional.

The issue went to the Supreme Court. The decision settles the legality of the act, and the insurance taxes which have been piling up in Treasurer Johnson's office will, under court order, now be placed in a national bank.

The court's opinion was written by Justice Shenk and concurred in by the other members of the court. The court's decision follows closely on the heels of a similar decision by the United States Supreme Court upholding the validity of a New York insurance act. In his decision Justice Shenk said:

Opinion by Justice Shenk

"Whether the plan now projected is the best that could be developed is not the question. If constitutional restraints do not prevent, the legislative power is present. We now discover no insuperable obstacle to the accomplishment of the plan so far as this state is concerned.

"The magnitude of the federal-state plan and the complexities of its operation indicate that many questions may hereafter arise, particularly with reference to the administration of its trust by the respondent commission."

Celery Workers' Strike

In an appeal for funds for the striking celery workers at Stockton the Simon J. Lubin Society says:

"As is usual in California agricultural strikes (because we allow it to happen), the State Highway Patrol came to the rescue of the 'embattled farmers.' Barricades were thrown up on the highway, blocking all 'unauthorized' entrance to Terminous Island. The State Highway Patrol prevented union men from carrying food to pickets on the island. Pickets were forced to withdraw six miles from the packing sheds.

"Already fifteen workers have been arrested on the picket line by State Highway Patrolmen. The charge against these men is 'malicious mischief.' Defense and bail money is desperately needed.

"Within a few days the workers will be evicted from their quarters, with no alternative but to come into Stockton, where the union must provide food and cots for them. Money is needed for this purpose."

One-Day Strike Ended

The one-day strike of 500 workers in the cleaning and dyeing plants of the Thomas-Allec Corporation was settled and the men and women involved returned to work on Friday of last week.

An agreement providing for a forty-hour week, with increases of \$1 to \$7 per week, and preferential hiring of union members was negotiated between H. N. Cauwet, Sr., president of the firm, and Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers' Union No. 17960.

Emil Rabin acted as chairman of the negotiating committee of the union, with Lawrence Palacios, president of the Laundry Workers' Union, as mediator and arbitrator in the final stages of a day of negotiations. The Operating Engineers' Union, whose members were also affected, was represented by William A. Speers.

One issue which held up settlement was the taking in of salesmen drivers. The settlement provides a forty-eight hour week for these workers, with an increase of \$6 per week. Palacios praised the employers for their fairness in the negotiations. The strike began Wednesday.

The agreement gives the workers increases ranging from \$1 to \$10 per week, an eight-hour day, forty-hour week and recognition of the union as major considerations.

The negotiating committee was headed by Emil Rabin of the Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers, with Benjamin Unterberger, Lawrence Palacios, president of Laundry Workers' Union; William A. Speers, business agent of the Operating Engineers, and Elsie Carlson, Patrick Champagne and Mario Ranzi as aids.

The plants involved were J. Allec, 1360 Mission street; G. F. Thomas Dyeing and Cleaning Works, 859 Fourteenth street; F. Thomas Parisian Dyeing and Cleaning Works, 27 Tenth street, and Taco Popular Cleaning and Dyeing Works, 2140 Folsom street.

Los Angeles Labor Broadcast

On the Air Every Night at 10:30

The labor movement in Los Angeles, through the Central Labor Council and the "Citizen," for a long time has been endeavoring to get a permit for a radio station. The application having been denied by the Federal Communications Commission, an alternative plan has been adopted. The "Citizen" says:

"One of the men aiding labor in its desire to have a station, and who was to join in the operation and management, was A. Coronson of Los Angeles, a well-known and successful radio station operator. He devoted his time and aided financially in the preliminary work. Recently Coronson had opportunity to secure control of one of the most powerful radio stations in this section, though it is located in Mexico, just below the border line, and has been operating from San Diego. This is Station XEBG. The location of the station is a few miles from Tijuana and is 820 kilocycles on the dial.

"Coronson has placed this station at the disposal of the organized labor movement, through the Central Labor Council and the Los Angeles 'Citizen.' The first broadcast was Wednesday, November 11, from 10:30 to 11 p. m., when the pro-

gram was inaugurated. In addition, the Armistice Day program was broadcast. The editorial which appeared in the 'Citizen' the week previous in reference to Armistice Day was read, together with a number of live news items appearing in the paper. One of the items was in reference to the strike of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' local of this city against the Rosenblum outfit, which was of vast interest. The official unfair list of the Central Labor Council was also read. In addition there was a musical program interspersed. Several who were aware of the initial opening and had tuned in report the program as exceptionally interesting.

"The Los Angeles 'Citizen' and the Los Angeles Central Labor Council join in asking every member of organized labor to listen to this program over the air every night between 10:30 and 11 o'clock. Every labor council in California can be part of this program by sending copy to the 'Citizen' or to J. W. Buzzell, secretary-treasurer of the Los Angeles Central Labor Council."

OPTICAL WORKERS' STRIKE

The four weeks' strike of the Optical Workers Union entered a new phase this week when Walter G. Mathewson, conciliator of the federal Department of Labor, conferred with members of the union and their counsel. Later he was expected to arrange a conference with members of the Optical Dealers' Association.

Tailors' Union Has Not Merged With Amalgamated Clothing Group

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, denied the statement made by Delegate Martel of the Typographical Union in the A. F. of L. convention at Tampa that the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America had merged with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, one of the unions constituting the Committee for Industrial Organization.

"The Tailors' International Union has not amalgamated with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers," Green declared. "It is a distinct union with a distinct label, pays its per capita tax direct to the American Federation of Labor, and has a delegate in the convention."

In reply to Martel's assertion that he understood the two unions had voted favorably on the proposal to amalgamate Green added:

"I can tell you that the American Federation of Labor has never approved any amalgamation of the Journeymen Tailors' International Union with any other organization. It has never been asked for. No application for amalgamation was ever made, and I think you will agree that organizations can't just amalgamate without taking it up in the ordinary and regular way."

Approve Pay Increases

A new "prevailing wage" scale adopted by the San Francisco Board of Supervisors this week provides pay increases for twenty-four classifications of workers.

One class of workers, comprised in the culinary crafts, suffered reductions with the inauguration of the five-day work-week. Unlike other crafts, they are paid on a weekly instead of a daily or hourly basis.

Workers granted increases include asbestos workers, elevator constructors and helpers, derrick and building material hoist engineers, asphalt plant firemen, iron workers, linoleum and carpet layers, laborers, plasterers, plumbers, casters, model makers and steam fitters.

All increases, it was explained, have heretofore been agreed upon between trade unions and employers.

The new scale will apply to private employment on city contracts, and will hereafter be made a part of the specifications on all such work.

The new pay schedule is based on the prevailing wage now paid by contractors on private work.

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LABOR CLARION

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council

Telephone Market 0056

Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street

CHAS. A. DERRY

Editor and Manager



SUBSCRIPTION RATES

	Year
Single subscriptions.....	\$1.50
To unions, each subscription.....	1.00
(When subscribing for entire membership)	
Single copies05

Changes of address or additions to union mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

Entered as second-class matter August 10, 1918, at the postoffice at San Francisco, California, under the act of March 3, 1879.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1936

Union Elections

This is the season of the year when many unions hold their annual elections. The secretaries of unions holding elections will confer a favor on the Labor Clarion by sending in their lists of newly-elected officials for publication.

Unions and Co-operation

"Many farmers look upon their co-operatives as institutions to serve them without a feeling of co-operative obligation on their parts . . ." says a farm publication, which continues: "The true co-operator stays with his association on both the 'ups' and 'downs.' Fair weather co-operators are not the backbone of the co-operative marketing movement."

This is equally true of trade unions. Some few organizations expect more co-operation than they are willing to give. It is not uncommon for a union to involve itself in difficulties without consulting the central body, and then, when a strike or lockout occurs, which may affect many other organizations, expect the Labor Council to extricate it from its difficulties. It is much easier for the Labor Council to be helpful before a strike or lockout occurs than after.

Then there is the predicament of the unions which are interdependent in a certain industry. One union engages in a controversy with employers and decides to strike. The other unions, not having been consulted in the original quarrel, find themselves involved and probably on the street without a voice in the settlement of the dispute.

Central bodies are formed for the purpose of furthering the interests of all unions. They are democratic institutions through which many industrial disputes have been settled and trouble averted through methods by which all unions concerned are given a voice. Trade unionism is co-operation in the true sense of the word.

Historic Crime Repeats Itself

After Napoleon had been safely lodged in St. Helena the czar of Russia, the king of Prussia and the emperor of Austria—all unmitigated and wholly unenlightened despots—formed what they called the "Holy Alliance," in which each tyrant promised to help either of the other tyrants who was troubled by that wicked and abominable thing known as republicanism. Students of that period agreed that the "Holy Alliance" was the most vicious and reactionary organization that Europe had known since the passing of the Inquisition.

The pact between Nazi Germany and Japan is another "holy alliance." Nominally directed against communism, it is really a league to stamp out liberty at home and overthrow it abroad—as the Nazis are already helping to do in Spain.

Historic crimes repeat themselves in motives, pretences—and in outcomes. Where is the first "Holy Alliance" now?

Let's Get Together

Reports from Tampa, Fla., on the closing day of the convention of the American Federation of Labor indicated that hope still existed that the warring elements in the Federation would be brought together. Should this hope be justified it would be most gratifying news.

By far the most serious disagreement between the unions composing labor's "parliament" that has ever arisen, it is or should be the simplest to adjust. The question involved—industrial versus craft unionism—would seem to be a mere pretext for division were it not for the fact of the known and acknowledged integrity of the men around whom the controversy rages.

As has been explained many times by President Green, there is room and opportunity for organization of either industrial or craft unions under the banner of the American Federation of Labor. At least one of the organizations represented in the Committee for Industrial Organizations at one time was in many respects an "industrial" union, but was compelled in order to carry on its work successfully to recognize the right of individual crafts to conduct their own affairs under separate charters. This experience should indicate that the two methods of organization in no manner interfere with membership in the Federation.

The contention of President Green that the whole question is one of discipline within the Federation is complicated by the fact that the executive council took extreme measures without awaiting action by the convention. Had action been postponed until the convention had opportunity to discuss and act upon the matter it is hardly likely that the C. I. O. unions would have voluntarily quitted the Federation.

Now the question confronting organized labor is that of returning the C. I. O. unions to their former status in the Federation. The reports from Tampa, although not so far confirmed, are that the suspended unions have indicated that they will be willing to settle the controversy upon the following conditions:

(1) Suspension of the ten unions in the industrial group must be lifted at once; (2) the Federation's executive council must surrender the contested right to suspend unions from the A. F. of L., leaving that power solely to conventions; (3) the boycott placed by the Tampa convention on clothing made by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, one of the suspended industrial unions, must be retracted; (4) industrial unions must be given fair representation on the executive council.

None of these conditions seems to be unreasonable, even though acceptance may hurt the pride and sensibilities of some of the most active of those who took part in "disciplining" the C. I. O. unions. At least they will, if they prove to be authentic, serve as a basis of negotiations for return of the suspended unions to their rightful place in the Federation's councils.

Senator Nye's Peace Program

Organized labor of New York City and vicinity was told recently by Senator Gerald P. Nye of North Dakota to back up the public demand for an adequate neutrality law to be adopted in the next session of Congress.

Speaking in Madison Square Garden at a giant Armistice Day rally, Senator Nye outlined his neutrality program, which included an embargo on munitions to any nation engaged in war, shipment of other goods to nations at war only in the vessels belonging to those nations, prohibition of loans or credits to nations at war, and denial of protection to American citizens in war zones.

The senator also proposed a drastic tax on war profits, nationalization of munitions, and a constitutional amendment providing for a popular referendum on the question of American participation in a foreign war.

Ohio's Minimum Wage Law Valid

Ohio's minimum wage law for women and children in certain industries has been held constitutional by a three-judge United States Court in Columbus.

Officials estimated that 42,000 wage earners are affected directly by the decision and many more indirectly.

Those who brought the case before the court said they would appeal the decision to the United States Supreme Court, which already has decided that the District of Columbia and New York State minimum wage laws were unconstitutional.

The special Federal Court in its decision distinguished its action from the District of Columbia and New York cases.

Although the Ohio statute is modeled on the voided New York law, the distinguishing feature is that it bases minimum wages on the fair value of the services rendered and does not rely on provisions as to the cost of living as a scale basis.

Those who challenged the law based their plea on the contention that it deprived them of their liberty of contract and caused their employers in the dry cleaning and laundry business to replace them with men.

In discussing the Ohio law the special Federal Court contrasted it with the laws which have been invalidated, resting almost entirely on the difference in the texts of the statutes.

Since here the principal point is that wages under the Ohio law are to be "reasonably commensurate with the value of the services rendered," the court commented:

"Thus, the standard fixed by the Ohio minimum wage statute for women is not uncertain, as was the legislative standard passed on in the Adkins case.

"It cannot be said, as in the Adkins (District of Columbia) case, that the standard furnished for the guidance of the board is so vague as to be impossible of practical application, for the reason that the standard set under the Ohio act can be fixed up on a basis of reasonableness.

"It is capable of a reasonably definite and accurate application."

The suits which brought about the decision sought to enjoin state officials from enforcing the minimum wage code established under a mandatory order for the dry cleaning industry.

Mr. Green's and Mr. Lewis' union labor organizations indicate that their differences may be settled, which is good news. Organized labor should present a united front against too short pay and long hours. The prosperity of the nation depends on how much the workers have to spend.—Arthur Brisbane.

Is it possible that Arthur also has seen the error of his ways and has returned to his earlier economic beliefs?

Life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness will be guaranteed when the Constitution is amended in such manner that conservative and reactionary judges will not be able under their oaths to deny to the people those laws expressly designed to protect their lives, to grant them true liberty, to promote their happiness.—Judge Joseph Padway.

The state Supreme Court has affirmed the constitutionality of the unemployment insurance act, despite the dictum of State Controller Riley that the act is unconstitutional. By the way, who delegated to the controller the power to declare an act of the legislature unconstitutional?

The three-day Washington Union Label Exhibit and Carnival, tenth affair of its kind to be given in leading American cities this year, presented in Typographical Temple, proved a spectacular success, being pronounced by labor officials as Washington's greatest "labor show."

Comment and Criticism

I. L. N. S.

Labor stands divided in two camps.

Not in all the long history of the American labor movement has there been a time when all were under one tent. Division has been the rule, strange though it may seem. Here are some examples:

From the time of the great German immigration down to the post-world war period there was a dual union of machinists. That was continuous dualism, over much more than a quarter of a century. For years there was a dual union in the field now occupied by the Carpenters. Many will remember the old Amalgamated. And there was the warfare in the electrical industry. For a considerable period the Bricklayers were not in the A. F. of L. Other unions have been "on ag'in, off ag'in," or in and out—never complete unity in one group.

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So there is nothing at all new about division.

There was the Western Federation of Miners and there, of course, were the "Wobblies." Once a half dozen men formed what they called a union in rebellion against "Big Six" in New York. Some milk wagon drivers also formed a union dual to the Teamsters. And Sidney Hillman's powerful Amalgamated began as rebellion against the United Garment Workers, existing for more than a decade outside the A. F. of L., and now out again after only a brief interlude of membership. Division has been the rule. Division should not be shocking—maybe interest-compelling, but certainly not shocking.

* * *

The thing that makes the current division between A. F. of L. and C. I. O. important is the size of the contending, conflicting groups. Never has there been a bolt that shot so nearly down the center of the line. Also, the division is dramatic and unusual by reason of the leadership in the contending camps. William Green and John L. Lewis stand as men without counterparts in the divisions of the past.

William D. Haywood was a fairly dramatic character, but he led no such powerful unit, nor was his drama quite as authentic. He was thrust forward by the Steunenberg assassination, but he seemed unable to stick in the place to which he had been thrust.

Queer that Borah, who prosecuted him, should have grown from that date as a great though erratic leader of protest.

* * *

Through years of incessant sniping the Socialists in the A. F. of L., possessed of oratorical strength in conventions of those days, battered away at Samuel Gompers and "pure and simple" unionism. Disunity in American labor history has been disunity of small minorities.

Now an army marches out. It's different—in size. And that makes it very different.

The outcome? Well, you might as well ask, "Watchman, what of the night?" You're not likely to get the right answer in either case.

Nobody knows the answer. But there will be more sanity about the whole thing if it is remembered that division as such is not new. It is as old as the hills, in labor and in every other realm. Observe, for example, the churches.

And, from examples we may learn that disunity in an organization sense doesn't mean disunity of ultimate aim.

American labor stands for one thing throughout the industrial realm.

SILICOSIS COMPENSATION LAW

A proposal to classify silicosis as an occupational disease under state workmen's compensation laws was approved by the A. F. of L. convention at Tampa. The executive council was ordered to push such legislation.

The Christmas Buying Circle

By I. M. ORNBURN, Secretary-Treasurer Union Label Trades Department, American Federation of Labor

During the Yuletide season, when the members of the family gather in a circle, is a good time to make a pledge to buy union label gifts. If each member of a labor union and his family would buy only union-made merchandise and patronize only union services Christmas would be more bountiful and the New Year would be more prosperous for all workers.

There is even a greater circle in the social and economic life of our nation. This circle is formed when workers join a labor union and buy union label products. Through collective bargaining organized workers receive better wages, and when their union-earned money is spent only for union-made products and union services it revolves constantly and comes back to them in better and better wages. This circle spirals upward and brings prosperity to our beloved land. The depression was caused by a condition that was just the reverse of American labor's plan for recovery.

In 1929 our economic system went into a tail-spin. Wages were reduced, workers purchased less and less goods, and buying power spiraled downward in a vicious circle which caused increasing unemployment.

Some workers sit and hope that Santa Claus will come down the chimney and bring them bountiful gifts. The only "Santy" is the one that workers make for themselves by joining a labor union and buying their own products. This Santa Claus comes through the front door with a larger pay envelope on Saturday night.

Do your Christmas shopping early and buy only union-labeled gifts. It is not in harmony with the Christmas spirit to purchase products of sweatshops in which chiselers employ child labor and women at low wages. When buying union-made goods the purchaser is assured that they are American-made and also that they are made under the most sanitary conditions by skilled workmen. Become union label-conscious when you buy gifts. Make it a "Merry 'Union Label' Christmas."

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES' OFFICERS

Federal Employees' Union No. 1 of the National Federation of Federal Employees has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Fred A. Harrington of the Lighthouse Service, president; J. M. Bennallack of the Mint, F. B. Lessman of the Bureau of Public Roads, Carrie L. Richardson of the War Department and Lawrence Ryan of the Marine Hospital, vice-presidents; Al Berryessa, secretary; Edmund Kirby, treasurer; Charles B. Richards, Immigration Service, guardian, and William Seibert, Treasury Department, guide.

Collective Bargaining Agreement In Corrugated Products Industry

George Spooner, special representative of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America, announced this week the signing of the first collective bargaining agreement in the corrugated paper products industry. This agreement, between Fibreboard Products, Inc., Owens-Illinois Pacific Coast Company, Schmidt Lithograph Company and Royal Container Company and Corrugated Fiber Products and Envelope Workers' Union No. 362 (subordinate to International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America), provides for increases in wage rates ranging up to \$5.20 per week.

Overtime pay of time and one-half was instituted for the first time and improved working conditions were provided for, in addition to recognition of the union.

A committee of employees from all plants, together with J. Boben, secretary of the local union, negotiated the agreement with Spooner, assisted by James Landye of the Pacific Coast Labor Bureau.

Security Act Decision

"We hope that with the situation cleared by the Supreme Court decision, all of the states which have not yet secured for their employees the unemployment compensation benefits and for their employers the tax-saving benefits made possible by the Social Security Act will now proceed quickly to secure these benefits through the enactment of the necessary legislation," declared John G. Winant, chairman of the Social Security Board, in Washington. He continued:

"The Social Security Board stands ready—on invitation of any state—to give every possible assistance in the formulation of an unemployment compensation law which will both meet the local requirements of the particular state and conform with the National Social Security Act.

"Thus far some eight million workers have in the last year gained the protection of unemployment insurance through the enactment by fifteen states and the District of Columbia of laws conforming with the requirements of the Social Security Act. A sixteenth state, Colorado, has just enacted such a law. Numerous other states have indicated to the Social Security Board their intention to introduce such legislation shortly. Practically every other state has sought information on the subject from the Social Security Board and has shown keen interest in the subject. There are, however, still many millions of workers who do not have the protection intended for them by the Congress which passed the Social Security Act with such an overwhelming non-partisan vote.

"Conformance with the simple minimum requirements of the act means for any state, first, that the entire cost of administering its unemployment compensation law is borne by the federal government, and, secondly, that employers of eight or more in that state, in the payment of their federal pay-roll tax under Title IX of the Social Security Act, deduct—up to 90 per cent of this tax—the amount of their contributions to the state unemployment compensation fund for employment as defined for purposes of the federal tax."

Thomas H. Eliot, general counsel for the Social Security Board, stated: "The decision, although that of an equally divided court, affirming the New York Court of Appeals, would seem to indicate that, at least in their major provisions, the various state unemployment compensation laws satisfy the fourteenth amendment. The New York Court of Appeals decided that the New York Unemployment Insurance Law did not take property without due process of law and accordingly did not violate the fourteenth amendment."

SHE KNEW HER JOHN

Husband—I wonder what we shall wear in heaven. Wife—Well, if you are there, John, I imagine most of us will wear surprised looks!—Ex.

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I. L. A. News Notes

(From Strike Bulletin)

Brother Henry Gilette has passed away. He will long be remembered as an active unionist. As a member of the I. L. A. executive board he was well liked by all who came in contact with him. As a worker he will be remembered as a man who knew his trade and never shirked his duty. Brother Gilette has gone, but what he has contributed to the organization will be remembered. Adieu, Brother Gilette.

A retired city fireman makes the rounds of the picket lines every week and distributes cigarettes to the pickets. This veteran fireman, accompanied by his wife, is becoming a familiar sight on the picket line. They are welcomed and cheered by the grateful pickets. Smokes are needed, and prove to be a great help in the long night hours.

Have you noticed the well-satisfied, well-fed look on the faces of the pickets who eat in the Maritime Palace? Well, if you don't know, the Maritime Palace is the relief kitchen at 84 Embarcadero. This well-fed look comes from the big Thanksgiving dinner of roast lamb. From all reports the dinner was excellent, and praises for the head chef and staff are pouring in from all sides.

The scout reports that President Bridges journeyed to Seattle to speak at a mass meeting Monday night, November 30. Mayor Dore also was there. The Northwest strike committee has ordered 2000 pamphlets, "The Maritime Crisis."

Speaking about the pamphlets, the committee reports that 25,000 have been sold, with orders still pouring in. Another 10,000 are being run off and it is estimated that at least 50,000 will be sold. The next edition will have an additional paragraph explaining the question of port committees, which is causing some confusion.

Any person who has read anything at all about the maritime strike knows that the unions are fighting for their very existence against three big

monopolies—the Dollar Steamship Company, the Matson Navigation Company and the American-Hawaiian. The longshoremen are fighting to keep the six-hour day, which spreads employment, and the hiring hall, which guarantees a just and impartial distribution of the work. The seafaring crafts are struggling to keep the hiring halls for the same reason; cash overtime, to be paid for labor done, which means better business for the merchants, and most important of all, a shorter work-day for the Marine Cooks and Stewards. The licensed personnel is fighting for an increased manning scale, which means a spreading of employment, and preferential hiring, which does away with the blacklist system of hiring, discrimination and favoritism. If the San Francisco "News" does not know that these are basic fundamentals and mean the very existence of our unions, well, they had better get on their toes and find out a thing or two, because we will not permit public sentiment to crystallize against the unions on the strike-breaking settlement the "News" proposes.

The only hitch which blocks a settlement now is the question of a hiring hall for the seagoing personnel. The San Francisco "News" proposes that a port committee be set up in each port to handle the grievances. This proposal can be worked out, which would be satisfactory to the unions involved—say, for instance, a port committee to be set up consisting of one union member, one shipowner and a chairman to be chosen as the grievance arises, providing the two can not reach a settlement.

The I. L. A. district executive board has signed an agreement with the United States government covering the handling of cargoes to Alaska. Colonel Otto F. Ohlson, acting for the government, acceded to all the demands. This agreement gives better wages and better working conditions than the unions are asking from the private owners. If the United States government can grant all demands, why can't the private companies do likewise?

The coastwise ship operators agreed to an eight-hour day for the Cooks and Stewards, knocking into a cocked hat the argument that the owners can not agree to an eight-hour day; a \$10 a month increase for all classifications, raising minimums to \$62.50 and \$105 for maximums and an increase in overtime from 60 to 70 cents. All overtime will be paid in cash. If the seafaring crafts' demands are "unreasonable" how could the steam schooner operators agree to them?

JAPANESE LABOR OBJECTS

The German-Japanese accord against communism struck its first snag this week with the Japanese Labor party's announcement of opposition because of "present delicate international relations." Sufficient steps already have been taken by Japan to combat communism, the Labor party declared in an affirmation of its own continuous opposition to the Russian type of government.

To Expose Blacklisting

A suit designed to expose blacklisting in Salinas was filed in Federal District Judge A. F. St. Sure's court November 10 by the Simon J. Lubin Society of California. Based on the fact that lettuce workers, who are plaintiffs in the suit, move regularly between Salinas and Phoenix, Ariz., with the lettuce crops, and on the fact that the lettuce itself moves in interstate commerce, this is the first suit to use the interstate movement of the migratory worker on the grounds of federal jurisdiction under the statutes.

The suit was referred to Aubrey Grossman, attorney for the Warehousemen's Union, and his partner, I. Richard Gladstein, by the legislative committee of the society after hearing a presentation of the post-strike situation in Salinas by two of the blacklisted lettuce workers.

Material assistance was given the lawyers by the society in the obtaining of evidence and statements to be used in strengthening the case. A representative was sent to Salinas, and the material obtained was of such a nature as to indicate the widespread use of a blacklist which was distributed through the Grower-Shipper Vegetable Association. Several statements were obtained from persons who have seen the list, and the society representative was able to obtain photographs of a list that was handed to certain foremen in some of the packing sheds. This photographic evidence contains a copy of a letter from the Grower-Shipper Vegetable Association, with two pages of names. According to information obtained in Salinas, the foremen who received the list were requested to check the names of those who were "communists," "reds" and "agitators." Further information uncovered showed that an adjunct of the blacklist system is a so-called "clearance card" rule. Clearance cards, called "employees' identification cards," are denied to all active union men appearing on the blacklist, and these cards are necessary, according to the workers, to get jobs in Imperial Valley and in Arizona.

Federal Judge St. Sure has granted a week's continuance in the injunction suit brought by leaders of the recent Salinas lettuce strike against shipper-growers. The seven-day continuance was granted counsel for the General Box Distributors' Corporation of Salinas that it may have time to file demurrers and move for dismissal of the suit.

TO REVIEW NEGRO'S CASE

Angelo Herndon, negro Communist organizer of Atlanta, has won United States Supreme Court consideration of his fight against serving an eighteen to twenty-year jail sentence imposed for alleged violation of a very old state law which provides up to the death penalty for those inciting to violence against the state. The court has decided to review a decision of the Georgia Supreme Court upholding both the conviction and the law.

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Anti-Picket Ordinance

Monday was trade union day in the chamber of the San Francisco Board of Supervisors, the occasion being the debate on the submission of the city's anti-picketing ordinance to the voters at a special election to be held in February.

After listening to the lengthy discussion the board by unanimous vote decided to submit the proposition for repeal of the ordinance. Several members, however, announced that their votes for submission did not necessarily imply that they favored repeal of the ordinance.

Arguing for submission were many representatives of organized labor. Against the proposal were representatives of the Chamber of Commerce and similar organizations.

Because the ordinance was enacted by referendum vote on an initiative petition, City Attorney O'Toole gave his opinion that the proposed action by the Supervisors might not be legal, but an effort to gain a week's postponement to allow O'Toole to render a definite legal opinion was defeated.

Hundreds of union members attended the session and other hundreds were unable to gain admission to the chamber.

Union representatives argued that the right to collective bargaining is now fully recognized, the right to strike goes with the right of collective bargaining, and the right to picket is necessary to advertise a strike and make it effective.

Representatives of the Chamber of Commerce and Down Town Association, in their arguments against repeal, argued that the public was protected against violence by the ordinance, and that its repeal would be an unfavorable advertisement for San Francisco among employers of labor.

Jennie Matyas of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, urging submission of the ordinance, told of her frequent arrests for picketing and pleaded that the supervisors allow the ordinance to be repealed so she and others would not have to break the law to "make effective labor's last resort, the strike."

Others who spoke for submission were Rev. Don Chase of Calvary Methodist Church; J. Duggan, Maritime Federation; Ernest Bessig, Civil Liberties Union; Benton Leach, American League Against War and Fascism; Lawrence Ross, Communist party; Redfern Mason, Inter-Professional Society and Henry Robinson of the Newspaper Guild.

Hair Dressers and Cosmetologists Join the Union Labor Movement

Official announcement is made of the organization of the Hair Dressers and Cosmetologists in San Francisco and their affiliation with the local labor movement. An enthusiastic and largely attended meeting was held when application for the charter was made, which document has now been received. Meetings are scheduled for twice a month at Native Sons' Hall. This new unit of union labor is under the jurisdiction of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union, which has been rendering valiant efforts in behalf of placing these heretofore underpaid workers in line for self-help and advancement. It is stated that the union hair dressers and cosmetologists will soon be

displaying a house card which, though somewhat different in design from the well-known card of the barbers, has the sanction of the latter. This subject is directed particularly to the women members of union labor and to those who are members of households where the breadwinner brings home his union-earned wages.

Stockton Labor Council Declares Boycott Against Unfair Celery

Swinging its moral support behind the celery workers on strike in San Joaquin County, the Stockton Central Labor Council this week declared all local celery "hot" and petitioned the six hundred labor councils throughout the country to do likewise.

Sixteen members of the Agricultural Workers' Union arrested for activities connected with picketing the Terminus celery district were granted a change of venue by Justice Solkmore of Lodi. Solkmore was charged with being biased and prejudiced. The cases will be tried in the Lockeford justice court next Tuesday.

Head of Radio Union

Mervyn Rathborne, secretary of the joint marine strike committee and of the district council of the Maritime Federation of the Pacific, has been notified of his election as international president of the American Radio Telegraphists' Association.

Word of Rathborne's elevation to the highest post in the union came from New York headquarters.

In accepting Rathborne said that Hoyt S. Hadcock, retiring international president, did not stand for re-election.

The assumption of the presidency will mean Rathborne's transfer either to Washington or New York after installation in January at the union's convention in Baltimore.

As a result of other election tabulations, Roy Pyle, an international vice-president, becomes secretary of the San Francisco local; K. C. Krolek, secretary at Portland, and Timothy Pringle at Seattle.

TO REVISE TEXT BOOK

Vierling Kersey, state superintendent of public instruction, announced this week that W. G. Hoffman, author of the text book, "Public Relations," has agreed to rewrite portions of the publication alleged to contain objectionable pro-Japanese propaganda. Kersey stated, however, he has not received the revised text, but assumes Hoffman will take up the matter with V. S. McClatchy, executive secretary of the California Joint Immigration Committee, which lodged the protest against the book with the State Board of Education.

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Guild Making Progress

The agreements recently entered into between the San Francisco "News" and the "Chronicle" and the Northern California Newspaper Guild are the first to be negotiated by any Western unit of the American Newspaper Guild. They are embodied in bulletin-board announcements which accord definite recognition to the newspapermen's union, according to Howard R. Hill, president of the Northern California Guild.

Wages on the "Chronicle" will range from \$110 a month minimum for editorial beginners to \$250 a month for those with five years' experience. The "Chronicle" states this wage scale is the highest on any newspaper in the West.

"While these are not formal contracts, they are bona fide agreements to be in effect one year," Hill emphasized. "Staff members of both newspapers voted to accept the terms."

Hill said that negotiations are continuing with the "Examiner," "Call-Bulletin" and Oakland "Post-Enquirer." He added that the San Francisco agreements are expected to speed up organization of guilds throughout the West. Strong Guilds recently were established in Los Angeles and Sacramento, and plans for organizations are being made in many other California cities.

The "Examiner" unit of the Guild has started to vote on a proposal from the management offering the forty-hour week and the same wage scale and overtime provision as the "Chronicle."

"TAKE YOUR CHOICE"

"Take Your Choice," music-coated pill of social philosophy by Ernst Bacon, Raich Stoll, and Phil Mathias of San Francisco's Federal Music Project, enters its second week at the Columbia Theater Monday night with a suburbanites' curtain at 7:15 p. m. Matinees will be given Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30 p. m.

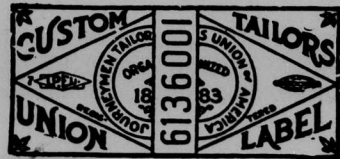
AMERICAN SEAMAN RELEASED

Lawrence Simpson, seaman from Seattle, Wash., who was sentenced in Germany to three years' imprisonment on a charge of treason, will be released on December 20, it was announced officially from Berlin this week. American consular authorities had strongly urged clemency for Simpson.

UNANIMOUS VERDICT

Professor—Now, if I were to be flogged, what would that be? Class (in unison)—That would be corporal punishment. Professor—But if I were to be beheaded? Class (still in unison)—Oh, that would be capital!—"Growler."

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Run o' the Hook

(This department is conducted by the president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

Four members of San Francisco Typographical Union have passed away within the past ten days. The final summons came to Robert J. Donovan in the early morning of last Wednesday, following a painful and lingering illness of some three or more years, and which he had most bravely endured. "Bob," as he was familiarly known, began the trade on the old Morning "Call" and later went into the commercial branch, working in various offices in the city, including the former "Overland Monthly," the "Richmond Record" and Knight-Counihan's. He was a native of San Francisco, and was 53 years of age. His service in behalf of the union had been freely given and he had represented the organization in the State Federation of Labor and the local Labor Council. Funeral services were from Star of the Sea Church and interment in Holy Cross Cemetery. Deceased is survived by his wife and two small children.

Homer Lorenzo Evans, who affiliated with No. 21 in 1919 died of arteriosclerosis last Friday morning. Mr. Evans was a resident of Oakland, was 81 years of age and was born at Jackson, in the "Mother Lode" section of California, in which state he had spent the greater part of his many years of life. Funeral service was from the Oakland Mortuary, and he was laid to rest in Mountain View Cemetery.

The third death was that of Charles E. Fipps, which occurred November 29 at the Union Printers' Home, where he had been a resident for about one year. Information is that death followed an operation. Deceased was well known in the commercial branch, where he was a skilled craftsman. Born in Shasta County, he came to San Francisco, was employed for some years at the Williams Printing Company and later at the Primo Press prior to the dissolution of the latter plant. "Dad" Fipps' interest in his trade continued following his retirement from active work, and he took pride in preserving and showing artistic examples of products of the craft.

John Kavanagh, aged 47 years, passed away at the Fairmont Hospital in Alameda County last Monday evening of pulmonary tuberculosis, an affliction that had conquered his valiant efforts to overcome. Included in the latter had been a residence, with its accompanying treatment, at the Union Printers' Home, from which place he had returned to his home a few months ago. Employed for a number of years at Phillips & Van Orden's, Mr. Kavanagh later became foreman of Latham & Swallow's, in which position he continued until illness compelled his retirement. The widow, Mrs. Marie Kavanagh, survives him. The remains were laid to rest in St. Joseph's Cemetery.

The views of President Charles P. Howard of the International Typographical Union regarding "industrial unionism" in the printing industry are

given in the following questions and answers in the current issue of "Editor & Publisher": "Q. Do you regard industrial unionism for the printing trades advisable at this time? A. No. Any change in the form of organization of existing unions should come, if at all, in response to demand of members of the unions affected, and should be based upon successful experience. Q. Do you look upon it as a proper ultimate objective in the newspaper industry? A. If the degree of success in other industries justified and future conditions make it practicable. Otherwise, no." President Howard goes on to state that in his opinion it would be a wise policy for all economic organizations to confine their activities to wages, hours and conditions of employment and not become involved in partisan politics or other questions which are controversial and which only serve to divide and weaken the economic strength in dealing with questions for which workers are primarily organized. The article here quoted from further recites certain details of the history of the Typographical Union, which was originally formed on the basis of the present "industrial" plan of organization.

From the axiomatic to the practical requires but a little attention and sincerity of purpose. A true unionist recognizes the truth that one's bread and butter lies in the strength of the union label and its buying power. As you aid another, your own cause is strengthened. When you patronize a restaurant, look for the label on the menu. The chiseling, cheap-wage shops of the non-union menu printers are the most vicious enemy of the union label. Do not spend union money with those who patronize the scab menu shops.

A widely known member of New York Typographical Union passed away last month in the person of John J. Killeen, following an operation for appendicitis and bladder ailment. His illness is reported to have been noticeable for the past two years, but he had persisted, against the advice of his many friends, against hospital treatment. Mr. Killeen was perhaps best known as the benefit clerk of No. 6, a post which he had held for over twenty years.

The label committee of No. 21 will hold a regular meeting next Wednesday evening and it invites active aid and practical suggestions from the general membership, in person or by mail, to the end of forwarding its work. Non-label and non-union printing with which the members come in contact should be left or forwarded to the committee, in care of the president of the union, who is ex-officio a member of the committee.

The I. T. U. has purchased the complete printing plant of a defunct White Plains, N. Y., publication, which it is understood will be used in competitive combating of apparent non-union tendencies on the part of certain publishers in that territory and, should occasion arise, in other jurisdictions.

Philip Johnson has returned to part-time employment on the Recorder, following an illness that has kept him away for some months. Thomas Quinn of the same chapel was compelled to undergo an operation for appendicitis and is at Mt. Zion Hospital.

It was particularly gratifying to the printing trades unions, and to many members of organized labor in general, to learn, though somewhat belatedly, that the well-known Emporium department store in San Francisco was able this year to supply Christmas cards bearing the union label, with the

customer's name printed thereon if desired, and at a price within reach of the average person. While it is necessary to order the cards from Chicago, it is understood there yet remain a day or two in which the orders can be returned in time for local use. It should be borne in mind by the public that under the well established rules governing the use of the union label of the printing trades it is not permissible for one to purchase the ordinary "stock" Christmas card and then have his or her name printed thereon along with the union label—the product in its entirety must have been the product of union labor. That difficulty is overcome in the purchase of the cards above referred to, and it is regrettable that an earlier announcement on the subject could not have been made.

"Chronicle" Chapel Notes

Thanksgiving day to Jerry Hegarty was surely a day of thanks, for on the turkey day Jerry first had the misfortune to get a finger tangled with a Mohr lino-saw, next he received a pinched finger, and then he gave thanks—that the day ended.

Among our sick members: Bob Thomas is reported getting along in a splendid manner, time being the element to his recovery from a broken hip. Joe Holland had the "flu" and is now pretty nearly recovered. Al Moore goes through the pain of neuritis in the shoulder, but expects to be at work ere this is printed. Fred De Mille suffered a bit from la grippe, but he is also back at his lino-type job. Harry Bersner was another who had a near case of influenza; however, a good rest put him in shape again for linotyping.

Dave Hughes, Fred Gross and Mickey Donelin attended the testimonial dinner given Harry B. Smith by the South of Market Boys.

A telegram reports that Ad-man Oman had a little hard luck returning from Long Beach, where he visited during Thanksgiving. His automobile went haywire in Oxnard, Calif. However, with a thumb as big as his, he should have no trouble getting home.

Call-Bulletins—By "Hoot"

The wife of Robert Anderson of the night side passed away this week after a prolonged illness. Sympathy of the chapel is extended to our co-worker and other relatives.

While we are recording the recovery of George Mitchell, member of the "brainery," who has been away for nine months, due to sickness, we are sorry to say that George Bigler, the other employee of the proofroom, is confined to his home with a serious illness.

We rejoice with the members of the Guild that such good progress is being made in their fight for better conditions and hope by the time this appears in print that they will have signed up all the papers in town.

One writer of our sport department got to using the cap "I" so much in a story that the operator ran short of them and used a lower case one instead.

One of our boys is quite a crossword fan. He showed up the other morn with an overcoat, the design of which was all little squares. Guess he spends the time commuting filling in the blanks.

Now that the "P.-I." trouble has been settled, we hope that the maritime trouble can be settled satisfactorily to the workers, so that every one can celebrate the Christmas season in the proper spirit.

COMMUNITY CHEST CAMPAIGN

Because of the fact that on Tuesday last, with but one more day to go, the Community Chest campaign had resulted in subscriptions for only a little more than three-fourths of the \$2,029,809 goal, it was considered likely that the drive would be continued a few days longer. Chairman Brawner announced that 76.8 per cent, or \$1,559,437.10 of the required amount had been collected.

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Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

After adjournment of the Montreal conventions the executive council of the I. T. U. discussed the mailer issue with Munro Roberts, president of the M. T. D. U. President Howard and members of the executive council submitted a proposition to Roberts, as follows: "A majority of the members of the M. T. D. U. will determine whether or not a national mailers' union shall be formed. A majority of each local mailers' union shall determine the status of each mailers' union, i. e., as regards affiliation with the I. T. U. or the M. T. D. U. All local mailers' unions which return a majority for a national mailers' union shall be affiliated exclusively with the M. T. D. U. All local mailers' unions which return a majority against a national mailers' union shall be affiliated exclusively with the I. T. U. The members of local mailers' unions affiliated exclusively with the I. T. U. shall pay all dues and assessments and enjoy all benefits of membership. The individual members of local mailers' unions affiliated exclusively with the M. T. D. U. may retain affiliation with the I. T. U. for the protection of the old-age pension, mortuary and Union Printers' Home, and shall be privileged to pay dues and assessments and retain the rights to benefits enumerated. The I. T. U. shall relinquish jurisdiction over mailers and mailing in all cities and towns in which a majority of the mailers vote affirmatively for a national mailers' union, and in all cities and towns in which no local mailers' unions exist. The I. T. U. will not object to the issuance by the A. F. of L. of a charter for an international mailers' union if a majority of the members of the M. T. D. U. vote affirmatively for organization of an international mailers' union. The exclusive condition upon which the consummation of this agreement shall be based is that the members of the executive council of the M. T. D. U., individually and collectively, will join with the executive council of the I. T. U. in having the federal court dissolve and vacate all injunctions and restraining orders issued against the I. T. U. and its officers upon complaints of the M. T. D. U. and its members. In the event the federal court denies the petition to dissolve and vacate the injunctions all provisions of this agreement shall be null and void."

At the M. T. D. U. convention at Colorado Springs President Roberts reported: "The executive council of the M. T. D. U. gave consideration to the proposition . . . and that we are hopeful of obtaining a meeting with the executive council at the coming convention. . . . It was the best and most equitable proposition that we have been able to get." He further said: ". . . a word for the enlightenment of the delegates. It is only natural that as an officer of the M. T. D. U. I should be better informed than the officers and members of local unions on how hard we have tried to bring about an agreement." The convention left the entire matter in the hands of its officers. Further report on the proposition may be expected about September, 1937. In twelve long months the M. T. D. U. officers failed to have a meeting with the executive council of the I. T. U. Probably 1936 was looked upon as an "off" or a "jinx" year by them. The coming year, 1937, may be looked upon by them as one of good omen. The chances are, however, it will be just another year of their stalling along and bluffing as far as seeking a settle-

ment of the mailer issue is concerned. The sending of President Howard's proposition to a referendum is full of "dynamite" for the M. T. D. U. officers. But it is the old story over again with M. T. D. U. officers, that is, "a bird in the hand (political jobs) being worth more than probable ones in the bush" (national mailers' union). The dissolving of the federal court injunctions would pave the way for the enforcement, with some modifications probably, of Proposition 120, having for its purpose the election of the third vice-president of the I. T. U. (a mailer member) by the votes of both printers and mailer members.

DEATHS IN UNION RANKS

Members of local unions who have passed away since last reports were as follows: Frank J. Lane, member of Painters' Union No. 19; Elmer K. Damon, Molders' Union No. 164; Robert Donovan, Typographical Union No. 21; Henry F. Gillet, I. L. A. No. 38-79; Leary J. Janka, Bakers' Union No. 24; Henry Porter, Post Office Clerks' Union; Thomas F. Wall, Plumbers and Steam Fitters' Union No. 246; John E. Nelson, Ferry Boatmen's Union of the Pacific.

SEATTLE STRIKE SETTLED

The last of five major strikes in Seattle within six months, excepting the maritime tie-up, ended this week. The American Cracker Company and the Cracker and Confectionery Workers' Union jointly announced they had settled their twenty-three-day-old controversy and 139 employees of the company would return to work.

Machinists' Lodge No. 68

By E. F. DILLON, Secretary

The following is the list of officers chosen for the ensuing year at the election held Wednesday, December 3:

President, P. Isaak; vice-president, Edward Harris; recording secretary, E. F. Dillon; financial secretary, T. W. Howard; treasurer, William Hill; conductor, Chris Kears; sentinel, R. Koch; trustees, Charles Oczko, O. Liebold and Jack Fraser; business agent, Harry Hook.

Members of Executive Board—Harry Miller, Frank DeMattei, Frank Lore, L. Copsey, William Snell, George Honnen, J. G. Tooke, Jack Duncan, Jack Coats, Harry Scher, Vernon Willis and L. Wills.

Law and Legislative Committee—E. F. Dillon, J. Duncan and Charles Oczko.

Delegates to San Francisco Labor Council—E. F. Dillon, Harry Hook, E. H. Basting, Charles Oczko and Harry Scher.

Delegates to Maritime Federation, District Council No. 2—James Carner, Harry Hook, Frank DeMattei and Harry Scher.

Delegates to Bay Cities Metal Trades Council—Harry Hook, Edward Harris and Harry Scher.

Apprentice Training

Through the joint action of the National Association of Master Plumbers and the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steamfitters of the United States and Canada, with the Federal Committee on Apprentice Training acting as the co-ordinating agency, standards for a five-year plumbing apprenticeship have been set up and approved by both organizations. The master plumbers approved the standards at their national convention, held in Buffalo on June 25, 1936, and the executive council of the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers gave its official approval on September 11, 1936.

The painting, paperhanging and decorating trade of San Francisco, with the co-operation of Archie J. Mooney, chairman and secretary of the California Committee on Apprentice Training, and the San Francisco public schools, has recently put into effect an apprentice training plan for this area. Mooney, in writing the Federal Committee for its assistance, pointed out that they were especially anxious to have their first plans as nearly perfect as possible as it was expected that it would serve as a guide for other plans to be developed later. Approximately 150 prospective apprentices signed up for the course.

STATE FEDERATION OF TEACHERS

Meeting in Hollywood this week, the California State Federation of Teachers elected the following officers: Guido Marx of Stanford University, president; Anna C. Dart, Oakland, corresponding and recording secretary; Henrietta Burroughs, Berkeley, treasurer, and G. M. Klinger, San Francisco, financial secretary; vice-presidents, Hilden Gibson, Palo Alto; Herbert Tay, San Dimas; Harry C. Steinmetz, San Diego; Alberta Nash, San Rafael; Samuel M. Wixman, Hollywood; Marguerite McGovney, Berkeley, and Frank C. Makepeace, Long Beach.

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S. F. Labor Council

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, MArket 0056.

Synopsis of Minutes of Meeting Held Friday Evening, November 27, 1936

Called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Edward D. Vandeleur.

Roll Call of Officers—Secretary O'Connell, excused.

Credentials—Boot and Shoe Makers No. 320, William Gillespie, additional delegate. Delegate seated.

Communications—Filed: Minutes of Building Trades Council. Miscellaneous Employees No. 110, transmitting check to be used for relief purposes of maritime strikers (check to be forwarded to proper authority and donor to receive receipt from such authority). I. L. A. No. 38-79, acknowledging receipt of donations from Cooks No. 44, Barbers No. 148 and Typographical No. 21, and stating checks will be put through the proper channels. Joint Marine Strike Committee, circular letter seeking co-operation in discouraging strike-breakers' recruiting agencies. National Coat and Suit Industry Recovery Board, circular letter boosting the Consumers' Protection label adopted by International Union of Ladies' Garment Workers. Telegram from Alice M. Rossiter, regional director, Grant building, stating hearing on Moore Dry Dock Company representation has been postponed to December 15, 10 a. m., at office, room 709.

Referred to Executive Committee: Building Service Employees No. 87, complaint against A. Crosetti Bro. & Co., 620 Washington street. Civil Service Employees (Janitors) No. 66, requesting assistance of Council in making adjustment in coming city budget for a number of members. Hospital and Institutional Employees, complaint against St. Luke's and St. Mary's hospitals. Molders No. 31 of Detroit, Mich., donation to Mooney Appeal Fund.

Referred to Label Section: Circular letter from American Federation of Hosiery Workers relative to unfair products of Berkshire Knitting Mills of Reading, Pa.

Resolution presented by Longshoremen No. 38-79, Joint Marine Publicity Committee, urging

reopening of negotiations with shipowners for recognition and acceptance of fundamental demands for settlement of strike. Adopted. (See copy in Labor Clarion.)

Resolution presented by Machinists' Lodge No. 68, outlining fundamental demands on which settlement of present waterfront strike may be settled, and putting Council on record in support of present maritime strike as a fight for the preservation of the labor movement. Adopted. (See copy in Labor Clarion.)

Optical Workers No. 18791 presented resolution urging unions to respect their picket lines and give them moral and financial support. Adopted. (See copy in Labor Clarion.)

Report of Executive Committee—Jurisdictional differences between Scalers and Boilermakers were discussed, and agreement reached to the mutual satisfaction of the parties, and Scalers requested to submit agreement to Boilermakers in writing. Recommended indorsement of wage scale and agreement of Bartenders No. 41, subject to approval of International Union, and with usual conditions, and to take effect two weeks after receipt of International's approval. Law and Legislative Committee made partial report to committee of advice given Marine Firemen and others in San Rafael case. (See further under report of that committee.) United Textile Workers No. 3532 representatives withdrew pending scale and agreement, and substituted a four-point substitute, to be submitted to employers by Labor Council in behalf of union; promised also to submit written pledge to turn over to certain trade organizations on demand members of their crafts at present organized with them in their campaign of organization. Committee recommended a donation of \$50 to the Community Chest. Had before it a delegation from the Union Label Section relative to the promotion of a union label guide and advised the Section to take matter up with directors of Labor Clarion. Delegate Henry Schmidt of Longshoremen came before committee and presented evidence of publicity against maritime unions of Lee J. Holman, and recommended adoption of the following:

"Resolved, That the activities and propaganda under various titles conducted by Lee J. Holman in regard to maritime unions and affairs from his headquarters at 417 Market street are entirely unauthorized by any legitimate source of authority in the American Federation of Labor, and as such must be condemned and given no support or encouragement by any members of the bona fide organized labor movement."

Recommended indorsement of supplemental wage scale and agreement of Machinists No. 68, affecting the Bethlehem plants and Pacific Coast Dry Dock Association, subject to indorsement of International Union. On request of Tom Mooney, appointed two delegates, Brothers Hugo Ernst and George G. Kidwell, to represent this Council in assembly room at 83 McAllister street, Sunday, December 6, at 10:30 a. m., for the purpose of setting up a San Francisco Bay area committee for freedom of Mooney and Billings. Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Bakers No. 24 and Building and Common Laborers reported having sent donations to maritime relief fund, and laborers reported setting aside large sum for said purpose, and will send in additional delegates to Council. Cemetery Workers signed new two-year agreement restoring former wage. Optical Workers have returned some to work under union conditions; ask support and assistance. Bookbinders report sending weekly donations to maritime strikers. Ferryboatmen report large donation to maritime strikers. Casket Workers have submitted agreement to be effective December 1. Molders No. 164 and Waitresses report sending donations to maritime strike fund, likewise Corrugated Fiber Workers and Fur Workers. I. L. A. thanks unions for generous

support; have signed agreement with federal government to carry supplies to Alaska on terms accepted; hope to sign similar agreement for needs of Hawaii; Gulf and French ports are co-operating with them, tying up ships; negotiations carried on with assistance of representative of Department of Labor, Mr. McGrady; employers want the right to fix penalties upon the workers, but have not adopted any rules for the violation of which both employers and employees may be penalized without discrimination for or against either side; such rules should be first established before the employers may seek to enforce them by penalties; publicity will be necessary and will be provided to put the general public in possession of adequate information in regard to existing conditions against which this strike came about; will hold mass meeting in Civic Auditorium December 8, to which shipowners are invited to debate issues with the maritime unions. Boot and Shoe Workers reported great success in organizing and thank the Council for assistance in this work. Masters, Mates and Pilots are negotiating with employers, and report having trouble with officials on the East Coast. Warehousemen reported having settled their controversy with the wholesale grocery warehouse owners, but are still out of touch with commercial and cold storage warehouse operators; they thank the Teamsters for valuable co-operation. Bagmakers are on strike against four firms, and have established headquarters at 734 Harrison street. Filling Station Employees expect to be on strike against Seaside Oil Company on November 29. Cigar-makers are on strike against Petri Cigar Company; four other firms have signed up with union. I. L. A. is planning parades in various districts. Millinery Workers ask assistance in enforcement of minimum wage law; will hold organizing meeting Wednesday evening at headquarters. Marine Firemen urge attendance at meeting to be held at 268 Market street, arranging for parade.

New Business—Moved that Council send its congratulations to the Newspaper Guild in Seattle on victorious settlement of strike of the "Post-Intelligencer." Motion carried.

Moved that the resolution presented and adopted in behalf of Optical Workers be printed in Labor Clarion. Motion carried.

Moved that when the Council adjourn this evening it do so in respect to the memory of Robert Donovan, delegate from the Typographical Union, who passed away last week. Motion carried by a standing vote of the delegates.

Report of Organizing Committee—Reported and recommended seating of the new union of Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Makers, Local No. 1071, and seating of their delegates, K. McFadden and Justin Sanky. Report concurred in.

Report of Law and Legislative Committee—Gave advice to representatives of maritime unions in San Rafael case, and that matter be held in abeyance pending disposition of motions in the case. Also recommended that Council go on record and inform the Board of Supervisors of approval of submission of question of repeal of the anti-picketing ordinance to a vote of the people. Report concurred in.

Receipts, \$383.80; expenditures, \$303.80.

Council adjourned at 10:10 p. m.

HENRY HEIDELBERG, Secretary pro tem.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

Benatar's Cut Rate Drug Store, 807 Market.
California Building Maintenance Co., 20 Ninth.
Clinton Cafeterias.
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.
Curtis Publishing Co., publishers of "Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies' Home Journal," "Country Gentleman."
Don's Dollar Sedan Service, 925 Larkin.
Drake Cleaners, 249 O'Farrell and 727 Van Ness.
Forderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.
Foster's Lunches and Bakeries.
Goldberg, Bowen & Co., grocers, 242 Sutter.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers overalls and workmen's clothing.
Gordon's Sea Food Grotto, Ferry Building.
Independent Cleaning and Dyeing Works, 245 Van Ness St.
J. C. Hunken's Grocery Stores.
Kroehler Furniture Manufacturing Company.
Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.
Petri Wine Company, Battery and Vallejo.
Pioneer Motor Bearing Company, Eddy and Van Ness.
Ritchie Engraving Company, 731 Thirteenth St., Oakland.
San Francisco Biscuit Co. (located in Seattle).
Shell Oil Company.
Standard Oil Company.
All Non-Union independent taxicabs.

Barber shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.

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2623 MISSION STREET, at 22nd

Resolutions

Adopted by the San Francisco Labor Council at Regular Meeting November 27, 1936

To End Maritime Strike

Whereas, The Pacific Coast maritime industry is now tied up as the result of the uncompromising and obstinate position taken by the shipowners in refusing to enter into honest and sincere negotiations with the maritime unions; and

Whereas, The Shipowners' defiance of efforts of maritime unions and the Department of Labor to bring about peaceful negotiations, the maritime unions have been forced to utilize the last resort of organized labor, the strike; and

Whereas, The demands for which maritime unions are striking are such fundamental union principles as the eight-hour day for members in every department of the ship's crew; for the Longshoremen, the continuation of the six-hour day, cash payment for overtime, no discrimination in hiring; and

Whereas, The demands of the maritime unions have been recognized and supported by the organized labor movement for many years; and

Whereas, The largest ship operators, such as the Dollar Line and Matson Line, who are directing and leading the attack against the maritime unions, receive substantial mail contract subsidies from the United States government; and

Whereas, The purpose of ship subsidies is to permit American shipowners to operate and compete with foreign-owned shipping and to maintain the American standard of living for American seamen; and

Whereas, Evidence before a sub-committee of the United States Senate (Report 898, 74th Congress, 1st Session) that subsidized shipowners have used government subsidies to pay bonuses to executives, enormous salaries, artificially high dividends, etc.; and

Whereas, During the time shipowners were putting the government subsidies into their own pockets the American seamen have been paid miserable wages and have been subjected to treatment that has been recognized by government investigators as inhuman and unjust; and

Whereas, A suspension of ship subsidies would force the shipowners to settle peaceably and at once with the maritime unions and thereby end the present strike; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this organization go on record as demanding that the shipowners immediately reopen negotiations with the maritime unions upon the fundamental union principles upon which the strike was called; and be it further

Resolved, That this organization go on record as demanding that the United States government suspend all present subsidies paid to American shipowners until the shipowners have acceded to the just and basic demands of the maritime unions; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States, Department of Labor, Maritime Commission, our congressmen and the Federal Communication Committee.

To Preserve Labor Movement

Whereas, The strike of 40,000 maritime workers on the Pacific Coast is already in its second month; and

Whereas, We believe the responsibility for continuance of this strike rests entirely with the "big three" shipowners, namely, the government-subsidized American-Hawaiian, Matson and Dollar Steamship Companies; and

Whereas, The marine unions have resorted to strike action only in defense of the fundamental principles of trade unionism as exemplified in their three basic demands—first, continuance of the preferential employment method; second, payment of overtime for seafaring crafts in cash and not in time off; third, the eight-hour day for members in every department of the ship's crew and the continuation of the six-hour day for longshoremen; and

Whereas, These demands are universally recognized as being fair, just and in keeping with the present day program and policy of the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated organizations; and

Whereas, We recognize that the great maritime organizations of the Pacific Coast constitute a first line defense of trade unionism in the West, and that any weakening of their position would immediately jeopardize the welfare and security of every trade union on the Pacific Coast; therefore be it

Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council, in regular session assembled, do go on record as recognizing the present maritime strike as being a fight for the preservation of the labor movement on the Pacific Coast; and be it further

Resolved, That this Council issue this declaration of our recognition, indorsement and unqualified support of the maritime strikers in their present struggle against the shipping interests; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the United States Department of Labor, the press and the Maritime Federation of the Pacific.

Support for the Optical Workers

Whereas, The Optical Workers' Union No. 18791, A. F. of L., has been on a legally sanctioned strike for nearly three weeks, and has prosecuted this strike with all the power and ability at the command of its officers; and

Whereas, The officers of the Optical Workers realize that a crucial point in this strike has been reached and that they are limited by inexperience in the application of ideas and pressure sufficient to win this strike; and

Whereas, We feel that the unity and sympathy and whole-hearted help of the entire labor movement should be behind us at this time, and that heretofore we have not received the help that should characterize the solidarity of the labor movement, and that if we receive this help victory is assured; therefore be it

Resolved, That all unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, beginning Monday, November 23, respect our picket lines and refuse to pass through them, and that all A. F. of L. affiliates feel it their honorable duty to support us in every way possible, financially, morally and physically, to successfully conclude this strike.

Retail Clerks' Union

By J. P. GRIFFIN, Field Agent

Retail Shoe and Textile Salesmen's Union No. 410, which embraces those retail salespeople engaged in the retail selling of shoes, clothing, men's furnishings, hats, etc., has presented its working agreements, to the retail merchants operating in these lines of merchandise for the coming year, which embrace minimum wages and maximum hours for such lines of endeavor, and at the same time has started an active drive for the organization of the salespeople.

Several of the merchants have already signed the agreements, and the drive for membership is meeting with encouraging success. It is the intention of the union to give full publicity to such merchants meeting with the request amongst organized labor, and at the same time make a strong appeal to the organized workers, both men and women, to direct their patronage to those retail stores signing up the union's agreement and employing only union clerks.

This union has established an office in the downtown business district, where the salespeople can secure full information as to its objects and purposes, and meets the second and fourth Tuesdays of the month in Eagles' Hall. Many unions have already pledged their support to this organization of the clerks in its efforts to secure improved working conditions for its members, through the demand of their members for the salesmen who serve them possessing a Clerks' Union card or button.

The office is room 417, 1095 Market street.

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Bridges Upbraids Ryan

Details of an acrimonious exchange of communications between Harry Bridges, leader of the Pacific Coast maritime strike, and Joseph P. Ryan, president of the International Longshoremen's Association, have been made public in San Francisco.

Prior to the strike the assertion frequently had been made that the dock workers of the Atlantic Coast would refuse to work ships from the Pacific in case of a strike here. The refusal of the International president to co-operate with the West Coast unions in the strike resulted in a protest from Bridges as president of the district executive committee in which he accused Ryan of "acting in the role of strikebreaker."

In reply, Ryan is said to have declared that "every knock from Bridges is a boost." Continuing, he said:

"All representatives from the Atlantic Coast, the Great Lakes and the Gulf clearly and definitely stated to the representatives from the Pacific Coast that under no circumstances would they agree to a sympathetic strike called by the Maritime Federation on the Pacific Coast."

The letter to Ryan, signed by Harry Bridges as president of the executive board of the I. L. A., Pacific Coast District, was as follows:

"Prior to the 1934 strike and in the two years that have elapsed since then the International Longshoremen's Association on the Pacific Coast has earned the reputation of being true trade unionists.

"The present strike in which the I. L. A., Pacific Coast District, is involved as a whole came about because of a desire of certain ship operators to destroy that which the I. L. A., Pacific Coast District, was responsible for building up, namely, trade union solidarity between the various unions engaged in the maritime transportation industry.

"Prior to the strike, at a conference held in New York between representatives of the I. L. A. from the Atlantic, Gulf, Pacific and Great Lakes districts, support of the West Coast I. L. A. in the event they were forced to strike was pledged.

"It is therefore regrettable and nauseating to the membership of the I. L. A., Pacific Coast District, and to those labor unions that are part of the organized labor movement of the West Coast, to now see I. L. A. men, under your orders, in some Eastern and Gulf ports working ships that have been struck by the I. L. A. and maritime unions on Pacific and Atlantic Coasts. This is strikebreaking!

"You use as an excuse for your role as shipowners' agent and strikebreaker that some seven or eight intercoastal steamship lines with head offices in New York agreed to grant the demands of the I. L. A., Pacific Coast District. You believe this is sufficient excuse to employ gangsters and thugs to attack the picket lines of seamen who are on strike against miserable conditions and wages, striking seamen whose present wage for

a full month is less than sums you many times spend for expenses in one day. Your salary of \$1250 per month is more than a seaman earns in an entire year.

"Furthermore, you would also ask that the officers and membership of the I. L. A., Pacific Coast District, descend to the same deplorable level, inasmuch as it is your request that the I. L. A., Pacific Coast District, should accept an agreement with those companies that are willing to concede to our demands, return to work despite the fact that many thousands of maritime workers, fighting for a just cause, remain on strike. You further believe that this is as it should be, and that we, as members of the International Longshoremen's Association, an organization that earned the respect of workers the nation over in 1934, should employ the same tactics that you, as International president, are now responsible for on the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts; namely, crashing through picket lines of bona fide striking union men with thugs and gangsters, and actually acting as strikebreakers, thus earning the contempt of employers and workers alike.

"If the Pacific Coast District had followed such a policy in 1934 no I. L. A. organization worthy of the name of a labor union would exist here today.

"The I. L. A., Pacific Coast District, through its officers, therefore once again directs an urgent request for you to correct this terrible situation and desist from such strikebreaking activities. As an important component part of our international organization such actions cannot help but reflect on us and we feel stigmatized thereby.

"We demand, in essence, that you order members of our International organization on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts not to work the ships of any company that the Pacific Coast District has officially declared a strike against.

"We also feel, as part of an international union that is primarily supposed to be motivated and guided by trade union principles, the entire organization should recognize the first basic principle of trade unionism, i. e., not to act as strikebreakers against other workers closely allied to us, and who are fighting a splendid battle of democratic unionism and for just demands, as are the present maritime workers of the American merchant marine.

"We are addressing this open letter to you for the purpose of making clear the opinions and desires of the International Longshoremen's Association, Pacific Coast District. We intend, further, to see that copies of this letter receive all possible publicity throughout the labor movement, through the channels of the press and, of course, through every local of our International organization.

"It is our certain knowledge that your attitude and actions, coupled with the attitude and actions of the officers of the International Seamen's Union,

constitute the employers' greatest weapons against us and that they are able, because of these things, to refuse to speedily conclude the strike.

"To the end that this situation be corrected, this letter is written. Failing such correction, the Pacific Coast District membership and its officers will make it clear to the public, to the workers, and to the entire trade union movement, that the Pacific Coast District is not a party to such betrayals of trade union principles and solidarity. We close by hoping you will see the seriousness of the situation and the irreparable damage your collusion with our enemies, the shipowners, will do."

Warehousemen Confer

Conferences expected to lead to peace in the warehousemen's strike were resumed this week.

Representatives of employers and employees met and discussed preferred lists of workers.

It was reported that a 75 cent per hour rate was offered by the workers, as against the employers' offer of 70, and that a compromise proposal was turned down.

Those participating in the conference were Warren G. Denton, president of the Warehousemen's Union; Edward D. Vandeleur, president of the San Francisco Labor Council; J. W. Howell, spokesman for the cold storage, public and milling warehouse groups, and B. R. Funsten, chairman of the wholesalers, warehousemen and distributors' committee of the Industrial Association.

Employers were understood to be opposed to paying the 70-cent rate to anyone but experienced men in the specialized warehouses. The union contended that men employed as long as eleven years were omitted from the preferred list of the employers.

HEAR ABOUT THE STRIKE

"Ship Owners vs. Public" is the subject of discussion at a mass meeting to be held at the Civic Auditorium next Tuesday evening, December 8. It will be held under auspices of the maritime unions, and the shipowners will be invited to debate the issue. The unions also request radio fans to tune in on station KGGC on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday evenings, starting varyingly from 9:15 to 9:30 o'clock, when authentic news features and phases of the present strike are broadcast.

NEGRO ORGANIZER TO SPEAK

Angelo Herndon, young Negro organizer of the unemployed, sentenced to eighteen to twenty years on a Georgia chain-gang, will speak at a mass meeting in San Francisco at Irish-American Hall, 454 Valencia street, near Sixteenth, Wednesday evening, December 9. The meeting will open at 8 o'clock and prominent trade unionists and negro leaders will also speak.

Ferry Company will continue All-Night Service

Southern Pacific Golden Gate Ferries will, (until further notice) continue to operate all night between its conveniently located terminals which are away from traffic congested areas.

OAKLAND PIER ROUTE:

Leave San Francisco, Foot of Mission Street: 6 a.m., 6:30 a.m., 7 a.m. and every 15 minutes until 9:30 p.m., 10 p.m. and every hour until 6 a.m. Leave Oakland Pier: 5:30 a.m., 6 a.m., 6:30 a.m. and every 15 minutes until 9:30 p.m. and every hour until 5:30 a.m.

BERKELEY ROUTE:

Leave San Francisco, Foot of Hyde Street: 6:30 a.m., 7 a.m., 7:30 a.m. and every 20 minutes until 8:30 p.m., then every 30 minutes until 10:30 p.m. and every hour until 6:30 a.m. Leave Berkeley Pier: 7 a.m. and every 20 minutes until 8:00 p.m., 8:30 p.m., 8:45 p.m., 9 p.m., 9:30 p.m., 10 p.m. and every hour until 7 a.m.

Auto with driver, and not to exceed four additional passengers 65c
Truck under 3,000 lbs., with driver and not to exceed four additional passengers 65c

Truck over 3,000 lbs., with driver 75c

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